# OUR PEERLESS FIRST

In War and Peace and Hallowed in

the Hearts of Millions. THE FOREMOST OF THE FREE.

As Chieftain, Sage and Statesman,

None Equals Washington.

TIME ADDS LUSTRE TO HIS LIFE.

His Character a Model, His Deeds an Inspiration for Mankind.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

"In Freedom's Presence Bow, While Sweetly Smiling Now She Wreaths the Spotless Brow of George Washington."

The Centennial.

NEW YORK, April 30 .- The town woke up more sleepy this morning than it did yesterday, and with good reason. The earliest streaks of dawn found many people in the streets. A more perfect morning could scarce have been found. It was cool, but it was a morning to delight the heart of the soldier who has a long tramp before him. The air was exhilirating in the extreme. Many not already there in these early hours wended their way toward the lower end of the city, more resplendent than ever in the early morning light, with the wind stretching every flag and streamer taut and snapping their folds as though in jubilation. As the sun rose the soul-inspiring strains of

"Old Hundred" were borne with the preeze to many listening ears from the chimes of old Trinity. Then came "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle, "The Centennial March," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Amer ica," "The Starry Flag." "Our Flag is There," "Auid Lang Syne," "My Country's Fing of Stars."

As the morning wore along the crowds in the streets became even greater than they were yesterday. The sounds of the bells, calling people to thanksgiving services in the various churches awakened the people anew to the true sojemnity of the occasion. Services were held in all the churches of the city of every denomination, votive masses being offered up in the Catholie churches, at which special prayers were held. As a matter of course, the principal services were at St. Paul's church on Broadway, where Washington attended on the morning of his inauguration. The exercises were conducted by Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., L. L. D., bishop of New York, as the services on the day of Washington's inauguration were conducted by the bishop of New York, the Rt. Rev. Samuel Provoost. At 8 o'clock the committee on states excerted the president from the Fifth Avenue notel, accompanied by the cabinet, and under an escort of police, they proceeded to the vice president's residence. The vice president entered President Harrison's carriage and the procession move down to St. Paul's. At the Vesey street gate the party was met by a committee of the vestry of Trinity church and the president was conducted to Washington's

country. Bishop Potter's address was an eloquent one. After dwelling on the exalted character of Washington, especially on the deer religious feeling which governed him, as shown on the day of his inauguration when he came to worship in this very church, the speaker touched on the constitution of the United States and the vast work which had brought its members into one body. The bishop then said in part:

pew. The edifice was filled with the wealth-

lest and most prominent people in the

"But it is a somewhat significant fact it was not along lines such as these the enthusiasm which flamed out during these recent days and weeks as this anniversary approached, seemed to move. One thing that has, I im agine, amazed a good many cynical and pess-imistic people among us, is the way in which the arder of a great people's love, and hom age, and gratitude have kindled, not befor an image of mechanism, but of man. That it celebrates the beginning of an administra-tion, which, by its lofty and stainless integ rity, by its absolute superiority to selfish or secondary motives, by the rectitude of its daily conduct in the face of whatsoever threats, blandishments or combinations, rather than by the osten-tatious Phariseeism of its professions had taught this nation and world forever what a

"The conception of the national government as a huge machine, existing mainly for the purpose of rewarding partisan service—this was a conception so alien to the character was a conception so alien to the character and conduct of Washington and his associ that it seems grotesque speak of it. It would esting to imagine the to speak of it. It would be interesting to imagine the first president of the United States confronted with some one who had ventured to approach him upon the basis of what are now commonly known as 'practical politics,' but the conception is impossible." The bishop here quoted from a letter of Washington to a friend who sought the pledge of an office during the campaign, refusing any such pledge, declaring that neither the ties of blood for friendship when in office should sway his judgment.

The speaker then preceeded to contrast such political methods with those of to day in scathing language, and said: We have ex-chauged Washingtonian dignity for Jeffersonian simplicity, which was in truth only another name for Jacksonian vulgarity." The speaker closed with a prayer that the na-tion be led to follow Washington's noble ohristian example.

AT THE SUB-TREASURY. After the ceremonies in the church were concluded, the presidential party, escorted by the committee, were driven down to the sub-treasury building, at the cerner of Wall and Nassau streets, where the literary exercises of the day began. The crowd at the sub-treasury defied computation and the cheers which greeted the president upon his appearance on the platform under the herois statue of Washington fairly shook the foun dations of the building itself. The moment the exercises at the sub-treasury began,

atarted up Broadway from Pine street on its triumphal march, with General Schoffeld commanding. The parade was in three di-visions, the first consisting of regular troops, cadets and the naval corps. The West

Pointers, 400 strong, led the column.

The second division consisted of the state militia, and they marched in the order in which their respective states were admitted to the union, with the governor of each state

at the head of its troops.

The third division was composed of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal The crowd which lined the streets and filled windows and the housetops was unpre-

cedented.

The march was an ovation along the entire The march was an ovation along the entire route, both for the troops and the president.

OPENING THE EXERCISES.

Hamilton Fish, sr., opened the exercises at the sub-treesury by introducing Fibridge T. Gerry as chaltman. Mr. Gerry, with a few appropriate remarks, called upon Rev. Riebard S. Storrs, who delivered an eloquent invocation, closing with the Lord's prayer.

WHITTIER'S PORM. Charence W. Howen, secretary of the cen-tennial conjulities, was next introduced. He

read the following poem by J. G. Whittier, composed for the occasion:

THE VOW OF WASHINGTON.
The sword was sheathed: in April's sun Lay green the fields by Freedom won; And severed sections, weary of debates, Joined hands at last and were United States.

O City sitting by the Sea! How proud the day that dawned on thee, When the new era, long desired, began, And, in its need, the hour had found the

One thought the cannon salvos spoke: The resonant bell-tower's vibrant stroke, voiceful streets, the plaudit-echoing And prayer and hymn borne heavenward from St. Paul's!

How felt the land in every part
The strong throb of a nation's heart.
As its great leader gave, with reverent awe,
His pledge to Union, Liberty and Law!

That pledge the heavens above him heard, That vow the sleep of centuries stirred; In world-wide wonder listening peoples bent Their gaze on Freedom's great experimennt.

Could it succeed! Of honor sold And hopes deceived all history told.

Above the wreeks that strewed the mournful past, Was the long dream of ages true at last?

Thank God! the people's choice was just, The one man equal to his trust, Wise beyond lore, and without weakness

good, Calm in the strength of flawless rectitude! His rule of justice, order, peace, Made possible the world's release Taught pride and serf that power is but a

And rule, alone, which serves the ruled, is That Freedom generous is, but strong In hate of fraud and selfish wrong, etense that turns her holy truths to lies,

and lawless ticense masking in her guise. Land of his love! with one glad voice Let thy great sisterhood rejoice;

century's suns o'er thee have risen and And, God be praised, we are one nation yet. And still we trust, the years to be

Shall prove his hope was destiny, leaving our flag with all its added stars Unrent by faction and unstained by wars! Lo! where with patient toll he nursed And trained the new-set plant at first,

The widening branches of a stately tree Stretch from the sunrise to the sunset sea. And in its broad and sheltering shade, Sitting with none to make afraid, Were we now silent, through each mighty

The winds of heaven would sing the praise Our first and best!-his ashes lie Beneath his own Virginia sky. Forgive, forget, O true and just and brave,

The storm that swept above sacred grave! For, ever in the awful strife

And dark hours of the nation's life. Through the fierce tumult pierced his warn-Their father's voice his erring children heard!

The change for which he prayed and sought In that sharp agony was wrought; No partial interest draws its alien line Twixt North and South, the cypress and the

One people now, all doubt beyond. His name shall be our Union-bond; We lift our nands to Heaven, and here and now.

ake on our lips the old Centennial vov For rule and trust must needs be ours; Chooser and chosen both are powers Equal in service as in rights; the claim Of Duty rests on each and all the same.

Then let the sovereign millions, where From the warm paim-lands to Alaska's cold

depeat with us the pledge a century old! OAK KNOLL, Danvers, Mass. At the conclusion of the reading the

assembly gave Whittier three cheers and a DEPEW'S ORATION. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, was next introduced. He received a hearty greeting, and spoke as follows:

"The solemn ceremonial of the first in auguration," said the speaker, "the reveren outh of Washington, the acclaim of the multitude greeting their president, marked the most unique event of modern times in the development of free institutions. The occasion was not an accident but a result. It was the culmination of the working out by mighty forces through many centuries of self-government. It was not the triumph of a system, the application of a theory, or the reduction to practice of the abstractions of philosophy. The time, the country, the neredity and environment of the people, the folly of its enemies, and the noble courage of its friends, gave to liberty after ages of de-feat, of trial, of experiment, of partial success and substantial gams, this immortal

Mr. Depew reveiwed at length the characteristics of the pioneers of the country who fled from the tyranny of the old world and planted the seed of civil and religious liberty in the new. They had been purified in the furnace of experience and in high debate and on bloody battlefields had learned to sacrifice all material interests and to peril their lives for human rights. The traditions and experience of the colonists had made them alert to discover and quick to resist any peril to their liberties. The farmers' shot at Lexington echoed round the world; the spirit which it awakened could do and dare and die. The thunders of Patrick Henry in Vir ginia, the fervid eloquence of James Obis in Massachusetts, the pledges of Hamilton, Jay and Clinton that New York would contribute men and means to the common cause, in fused confidence in the wavering, yet the vision only saw a league of independent co The veil was not yet drawn from be fore the vista, of population and power, of empire and liberty, which would open with

national union The continents! congress partially grasped but completely expressed, the central idea of American republic. More fully than any the victories won from arbitrary power for human right. In the new world it was the conservator of liberties secured through cen-turies of struggle in the old. The men who fought the battles and staked their lives and their means on the issue of the revolution were the heirs and guardians of the priceless treasures of mankind. A year of doubt and debate, the baptism of blood upon battle fields, where soldiers from every colony fought under a common standard, and con-solidated the continental army, gradually lifted the soul and understanding of this immortal congress to the sublime declaration:
"We, therefore, the representatives of the
United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme
Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solennly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right, ought to be, free and independent states."
The immortal charter of freedom was

signed by men upon whose neads tyrants had set a price. For them it was a death signed by men upon whose heads tyrants had set a price. For them it was a death warrant or a sipic us of immortanty, as with firm fraud high purpose and industrial resolution, they subserbed their names.

More clearly than any statesman of the period did Thomas Jefferson grasp and divine the possibilities of popular government. He caucht and crystalized the spirit of free institutions. ment. He caught and crystalized the spirit of free institutions. He was singularly free from the power of precedents and the chains of prejudice. Upon the famous axiom, of or preparice. Upon the famous axiom, of equality before law, he constructed his sys-tem. It inspired him to write the Declara-tion of Independence, breaking the links binding the colonists to imperial authority and pulverizing the privileges of caste. With peace came the strifes of factions, of jealousies between distant communities, the intense growth of provincial pride and in-turests, which for a time threatened the ex-

istence of the agricu. Congress then framed

the Articles of Confederation, which were founded on the doctrine of states, right. They reversed the Declaration of Independence, and instead of entrusting power to the people, conferred it on the state legislatures. All states had an equal voice with-out regard to population, and any five of them could block the wheels of gov-ernment. This was a fatal weakness. Con-gress could neither levy taxes nor impose duties nor collect excise. Anarchy threatened its existence at nome and contempt met

Cimerian darkness shot a flame which illu minated the coming century and kept bright the beacon fires of liberty. The architects of constitutional freedom formed their institutions with wisdom which forecasted the future. The moral and intellectual forces forming the foundation of the nation assented to the limitation of the boundaries of sented to the limitation of the boundaries of states, and gave congress the power to levy and collect taxes. The patriotism which had been misled, but never fattered, rose above the interests of states and the jealousies of jarring confederates to find the basis for the union. The corner stone of the edifice whose centennary we are celebrating was the ordicentennary we are celebrating was the ordinance of 1787. It was constructed by the feeblest of congresses, but few enactments in ancient or modern times have had more farreaching and beneficent effect. It is one of the sublimest paradoxes of history that this weak confederation of states should have welded the chain, against which, after sev-enty-four years of fretful effort for release, its own spirit frantically dashed and died.

The experience of 100 years has demon-strated for us the perfection of the work, for strated for us the perfection of the work, for defense against foreign foes and for self-preservation against domestic insurrec-tion, for limitless expansion in popula-tion and material development, and for steady growth in intellectual freedom and force. Its continuing influence upon the welfare and destiny of the human race can only be measured by the capacity of man to enjoy the boundless opportunities of liberty and law. The eloquent characterization of Mr. Giadstone condenses its merits. "The American constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the

brain and purpose of man.

The speaker then reviewed at length the struggles following the inauguration of Washington, the various amendments to the constitution, the creation and perfection of the various departments of the government, the inception of the supreme court which defined and confirmed the enlarged power of congress and the rights of states, the wise and conservative counsels of the first presi-dent and the great debt posterity owes to his administration. After briefly sketching the wonderful growth and development of the country, Mr. Depew concluded as follows: "The sun of our destiny is still rising, and its rays illumine vast territories as yet un-occupied and undeveloped, and which are to be the happy homes of millions of people, The questions which affect the powers of government and the expansion or limitation of the authority of the federal constitution are so completely settled, and so unani-mously approved, that our political divisions produce only the healthy antagonism of par ies which is necessary for the preservation of liberty. Our institutions furnish the full equipment of shield and spear for the battles of freedom, and absolute protection against every danger which threatens the welfare of of the people will always be found in the intelligence which appreciates their value, and the courage and morality with which their powers are exercised. The spirit of Washington fills the executive office. Presidents may not rise to the full measure of his greatness, but they must not fall below his standard of public duty and obligation. His life and character, con-scientiously studied and thoroughly under-

erty. With their inspiring past and splendid present, the people of these United States, heirs of 100 years marvelously rich in all which adds to the glory and greatness of a nation, with an abiding trust in the stability and elasticity of their constitution, and an abounding faith in themselves, hail the coming century with hope and joy.' Gerry then introduced President Barrison, who arose from his scat and advanced to the front of the platform. This was the signal for a grand outburst of cheering.

Dozens of cameras was pointed at him from

stood by coming generations, will be, for them, a liberal education for private life and public station, for citizenship and patriotism,

for love and devotion to the union and lib-

the surrounding house tops. He stood still for a moment, unconsciously giving the photographers an excellent opportunity. "These proceedings are of a very exacting character and make it quite impossible that should deliver an address on this occasion. At an early date I notified your committee that the programme must not contain any address by me. The selection of Mr. Depew as the orator on this occasion made any further speech not only difficult but superfluous. He has met the demand of the occabefore us the incidents of the ceremonies of the great inauguration of Washington, We seem to be part of the admiring and almost adoring throng that filled this streets, 100 years ago, to greet the always inspiring presence of Washington. He was the incarnation of duty, and teaches us, toassociate their name with events that shall outlive a century can only do so by the highest consecration to duty. He was like a captain who goes to sea, and throws over board his cargo of rags that he may gain safety and deliverance for his imperilled felow men. Washington seemed to come to the discharge of the duties of his high office impressed with a great sense of his unfamiliarty with the position newly thrust upon him. and modestly doubtful of his own ability, but trusting implicitly in that God who rules the

ions, and his power to control human We have made marvelous progress in material events since then, but the stately and onduring shaft we have built at the national capital at Washington symbolizes the fact that he is still the first American

world and presides in the conscience of na-

The remarks of the president were frequently interrupted with cheers, and when he sat down there came cries for "Morton." But the vice president merely responded by rising and bowing to the throng.

Archbishop Corrigan, attired in his pontifi

cial robes, then pronounced the benediction. THE PARADE. The Trinity chimes rang out and the music of the bands announced the parade had already started. The presidential party entered the carriages and started for the reriewing stand at Madison Square. From Pine street, the point from which the parade started up Broadway, as far as the eye could reach, the sidewalks were literally blocked with people, while the windows, doorways, and roofs were simply a mass of humanity As the procession moved cheers rent the air and handkerchiefs and banners were thrown

to the breeze on all sides. The dense throngs and the pressure of course caused numerous fainting fits along the route. At 12:30 the president and the other guests were driven past the city hall in open carriages, at a brisk pace, the milidry bodies having been drawn up in salut-ing columns on the east side of Broadway. President Harrison kept his head uncovered and nodded to the right and left in acknowl edgement of the wild appliause which greeted him all along the line. Men shouted them selves hoarse, ladies waved flags and hand cerchiefs. The cabinet officers and the other bonored guests were greeted with plaudits, but the ovations accorded ex-President Cleve land was at many points more hearty than that received by the occupants of the first

It is calculated that at the rate it has been going it will take nine hours for the procession to pass a given point, and it is evident there must be some cutting done somewhere. PASSING UNDER THE GRAND ARCH

Washington Square was simply a seething, hustling crowd of humanity. As the troops passed down Waverly place and up Fifth avenue under the grand arch, the scene from the grand stand was magnificent. The long line of soldiers with trappings and trim-mings glittering in the sun, looked ine of soldiers with trappings and trim-mings glittering in the sun, looked like a vast river of humanity. As the troops filed into Fifth avenue they were greeted with cheer after cheer. Coming into Union Scuare the head of the column made a beau-tiful turn, and passing by the statue of the immortal George, wound around the square like some huge, gally colored serpent, and away once more to Fifth avenue and thence toward the reviewing stand. The thence toward the reviewing stand. The

huzzas of the people that were wafted up the avenue on the wind announced to those in the stands at Madison Square the approach of the parade. The scene at the square was a brilliant one. For fully two hours before the parade arrived the stands were occupied by people who had determined to be patient and thereby scene good seats. The hotel windows presented an attractive scene. A man who had certainly as fine a view as anybody had perched himself on top of the principal arch in front of the Fifth avenue hotel. Among those who wandered around in the vicinity of the stands prior to the arrival of the parade was ex-Secretary Bayard.

At 1 o'clock there was a stir about Madi-

ex-Secretary Bayard.

At 1 o'clock there was a stir about Madison square which indicated the drawing near of the president and party. The soldiers had arrived at Twenty-second street and were drawn up on either side. leaving an avenue through which the distinguished party could be driven. Soon after 1 o'clock the carriage containing the president drove up. Mayor Grant was with him. Following them were Vice President Morton, General Sherman and Senator Evarts. Ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes occupied another carriage. land and Hayes occupied another carriage Chauncey M. Depew occupied a carriage with Bishop Corrigan.

On the stand President Harrison occupied

the center. On his right was General Sherman, and on his left was Mayor Grant. To the left of the latter were ex-Presidents

leveland and Haves. But few minutes elapsed after the arrival of the presidential party when the military parade started. With hardly a halt, the great column moved on past the grand stand, and it was twenty minutes past 6, five hours and twenty-five minutes after the start, when the last of it had passed and the busy in answering salutes. Throughout the soldiers made a remarkably fine appearance, The G. A. R. came at the end and were received all along the route with cheers and hurrahs, though nearly every one who had viewed the long

parade was thoroughly tired out. From the madison Square reviewing stand to the dis-banding point at Fifty-second street, the crowd was if anything thicker than below Twenty-third street. As the hours wore on the crowd refreshed itself with fruit, sandwiches and drinks, purchased from the ven-dors who swarmed on every side. From the common council stand came a perfect rain of oranges to the tired soldiers whenever the column halted. Barrels and boxes to stand on were readily bought at from 25 to 50 cents, and seats on trunks were often twice filled, as original purchases became tired and forsook them. Many persons brought chairs and camp stools to stand on, and one long headed individual carried a step-ladder about which he planted wherever he pleased. The stands in front of the various churches were well patronized. Accidents were exceedingly rare, although fainting spells were common enough. On the whole, the entire affair was most admirably man-

Governor Hill, in closing his address of welcome, said:
"The sentiments of every true American
are expressed in the hope; that faction may
not destroy, that pride may not injure, that corruntion may not undermine and that sec-tionalism may not divide this fair republic, but that its borders may be still further extended, its commerce float on pvery sea, the stars upon its flag be trebled, its free in-stitutions live on and flourish and its liberty loving people continue to work out the prob-lem of self-government so long as freedom itself exists and until time shall be no

AT THE METROPOLITAN. The Metropolitan opera house was the scene of the second chief event of the great centennial celebration, and the theatre of the

greatest banquet possibly ever held within the recollection of man. The interior decorations of the now historical building excelled the spleudor and display the ball of the previous night. The stage and auditorium coffeeted in one coninnous floor was the foundation of twenty-five tables arranged in double horse shoe fashion, with a scating capacity of 8,000. Nearly 5,000 wine glasses glittered at inter-vals along the array of tables, and 200 waiters, as well drilled as so many soldiers. stool ready to respond to the slightest wink of the diners. The tables were elaborately decorated. The expense of the dinner is said to have been \$35,000, the wine alone causing an expenditure of nearly \$18,000. The bill of fare in print was eight inches long and of French construction, being wound up with weive varieties of wine and three cordials Over the president's seat, surrounded by huge picture of the head and bust of Wash

At Mayor Grant's right hand sat the presi dent, and Governor Hill was on the mayor's left. Next to the president sat Vice-President Morton. The others were Chief Justice Fuller, General Schofield, Senator Evarts. ex-President Hayes, Bishop Potter, Secretary Proctor and General Sherman. On Governor Hill's side were Judge Charles Andrews, Admiral Porter, Senator Hiscock, ex-President Cleveland, Speaker
Cole, of the New York state assembly,
Hon. S. S. Cox, Clarence W. Bowen and El-

bridge T. Gerry,
It was a little after 8 o'clock when the resident, escorted by Governor Hill Mayor Grant, entered the great dining room. They were followed by Vice-President Morton and Lieutenant-Governor Jones, of New York, and other distinguished guests of the mayor's table. As the party walked down the aisle of the auditorium all the assembled diners stood up in recognition of the president's arrival and the band played "Hail to the Chief." The president's party stood back of their chairs with bowed heads while Bishop Potter made the opening prayer of grace, and dinner was begun at a signal from the banquet director. It was announced ent, and President Harrison's address which was at the end of the list, was scheduled to replace Secretary Blaine's, which haif way down the toast list. At the conclusion of the invocation Mayor Grant rose and read the list of toasts. ernor Hill was introduced as the first

speaker and, in a brief speech, welcomed the Following Governor Hill's welcome, ex-President Cleveland was introduced, and responded to the toast, "Our People," as fol-

"The mention of a people may well suggest sober and impressive reflections. Where ver government has been administered in tyr anny, in despotism or oppression, there has been found among the governed a yearning for a freer condition and an assertion of man's nobility. These are but the faltering steps of human nature in the direction of steps of human nature in the direction of freedom, which is its birthright, and they freedom, which is its birthright, and they presage a struggle of men to become a free people and thus reach the plane of their highest and best aspirations. In this relation, and in their cey for freedom, it may be truly said: "The value of the people is the voice of God." The intuence of these reflections is upon me as I speak of those who, after darkness and doubt and struggle, burst forth into the of those who, after darkness and doubt and struggle, burst forth into the bright light of independence and liberty and became 'Our People'—free, determined and confident—challenging the wonder of the universe—proclaiming the dignity of man and invoking the aid and the favor of Almighty God. In sublime faith and rugged strength our fathers eried out to the world: 'All the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justo form a more perfect union, establish jus-tice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for common defense, promote the general wel-fare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our-posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

"Thus our people, in a day assumed a place among the nations of the earth. Their mission was to teach the fitness of a man for self government, and their destiny was to outstrip every other people in national achievement and material greatness.

"One hundred years have passed. We have announced and proved to the world our mission and made our destiny secure.

"I will not tamely recite our schievements. They are written on every page of our his-"I will not tamely recite our schievements. They are written on every page of our history, and the monuments of our growth and advancement are about us, but the value of these things in heasured by the fullness with which our neopic have preserved their patriotism, their istegrity, and their devotion to free institutions. Meeting this test, we point to the scattered graves of many thousands of the scattered graves of many thousands of our people who have bravely died in defense

of our national safety and perpetuity, mutely bearing testimony to their love of country, and to an invincible living host standing ready to enforce our national rights and protect our land, our chourches, our schools, protect ouf land, our chourches, our schools, our universities and our benevelent institutions, which beautify every town and hamlet and look out from every hillside, testifying to the value our people place upon religious teaching, upon advanced education and deeds of charity.

"That our people are still jealous of their industrial rights and freedom, is proved by the fact that

the fact that no one in place or power has dared to openly assail them. The enthusi-asm that marks the celebration of the inauguration of their first chief magistrate shows the popular appreciation of the value of the office, which, in our plan of government, stands above all others for the sovereignty of the people, and is the repository of their trust. Surely such a people can be safely trusted with their free government, and there need be no fear that they have lost the qualities which fit them to be its custo

Let petulance and discontent with popular action disappear before the truth that in any and all circumstances the will of the people, however it may be exercised, is the law of our national existence—the arbiter ab-solute and unchangable by which we must abide. Other than the existing situations or policies can only justify themselves when they may be reached by the spread of political intelligence and the revival of unselfish and patriotic interest in public affairs. Ill natured complaints of the people's incompetency and self-rightcous assertion of superi ority over the body of the people are impo

tent and useless. "But there is danger, I fear, that the scope "But there is danger, I fear, that the scope of the words 'our poople' and all they impart are not always fully apprehended. It is only natural that those in the various walks of life should see 'our people' within the range of their own vision and to find just about them, the interests most important and most worthy the care of the government. The rich merchant or capitalist in the centre of wealth and enterprise, hardly has a glimpse of the country blacksmith at his forge or the farmer in his field, and these in their turn know but little of the laborers who crowd our manufactories and inhabit their own world of toil, or of the thousands who labor in our mines. Yet in the spirit of our institutions, all these, so separated in station and personal interest are a common protherhood and are our people. "Diversity of interests, though the

source of boundless wealth and prosperity, has a tendency to press 'our people' apart. This condition demands of us a counter force of oberality and toleration toward each other and enlightened regard for the condition of every individual who contributes to the aggregate of our national greatness. This centennial time, which stirs our pride by leading us to the contemplation of our strides to wealth and greatness, also recalls to our minds the virtues and unselfish devotion to principle of those who saw the first days of the republic. Let there be days of the republic. Let there be a revival of our love for the principles which our country represents, let there be at this time a new consecration to the cause of man's freedom and equality by everyone who wears the badge of our people. The future beckons us on. Let us follow with an exalted and ennobling love of country and with understate converse. with undaunted courage. Though clouds may sometimes darken the heavens they shall be lispelled and we shall see the the bow of God's promise set clearly in the sky and shall read beneath it, blazing in radiant character, the words 'Our People. Governor Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, re-sponded to "The States."

Chief-Justice Fuller responded to the toast, "Our federal constitution—the con-summation of all former wisdom, the trust of the present, the guide for all coming

After dwelling at some length on the problems which confronted the framers of the constitution and the necessity for unequalled patience, equity, moderation and wisdom on their part, the speaker said "That patience, that sagacity, that moderation, that wisdom, signally exhibited in reneral, was specially illustrated in his char acter and conduct whose inauguration we celebrate to day. To Washington's prophetic eye the glories of the future had inveiled, dependent for realization upon the success of statesmanship in the work of construction entered on at his suggestion and curried to completion under his direction. The equable and steadfast teror of his mind was exemplified in his well-known exclama-tion, 'Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God.' Under such guidance, in that temper, with that reliance, the work went forward to its culmination in this piece of political science. The great English statesman declared it the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by th brain and purpose of man, but in its main leatures it as much proceeded from pro gressive history' as any organism mankind has ever the action of nature, forces had been long

accumulating before they burst into ex-pression. The careful division of powers, the checks and balances, the representation of states and people, the safer the immense power to protect and the powerlessness to oppress, were but the concentrated results of prior experience, while the plan of government, utely sovereign in its own sphere, but leav ing the states without any political superior in their own territory, was the national outcome of the necessity of reconciling im-partial sway over a vast extent of country to be peopled by coming myriads with republi-can rule resting on a representative system and the principle of local government to domestic purposes. No boundary needed to be, or was defined, to cross which was revolution, to provide for a supreme tribunal was a part of the noble scheme, to which was committed the duty of determining when the federal or state action exceeded their boundaries. For the flexibility of unwritten constitutions, there was substituted here not marely a mode of alteration when wantened merely a mode of alteration when santioned as prescribed, but through a simple general-ity of terms employed, an elasticity enabling the fundamental law to develop with the progress of the neople, as the inexorable logic of events influenced its provisions, or judicial interpretation expanded them, its adaption to new conditions, thus keeping pace with the onward sweep of the empire which it rendered possible this matchless in strument vindicates its title to immortality Well may the venerable historian whose years nearly equal the life of the nation, de-scribe the constitution as not only the consummation of political wisdom in the past but a trust of the present, and well may we hope with him that the coming nations will avail themselves of the teaching that its cen

tury of successful operation affords. After the chief-justice's address President Harrison was introduced. As the chief ex-ecutive arose to speak, he appeared tired to "The United States." The next toast was "The Senate," responded to by Senator Daniel.

In response to the toast, "The Presidency," ex-President Hayes reviewed the early days of the government and the reasons for the institution of the chief magistracy.

Experience has shown that in an ordinary

time the executive power is of no greater importance, perhaps it is less vital, than the legislative or judicial power. When gigantic perils and disasters threaten, when extraor dinary character and powers are demanded these great occasions have always found strong hands to deal with them. We can truly say of the presidency that the results of twenty-five consecutive terms have vindicated the wisdom of the fathers who established it. Of the twenty-two terms there are two things which may be said, one is that no great remediless harm came through the executive power to the peo was intended to serve. The other is that if no eminent historical benefit, insting through ages, was conferred by most of them, it was perhaps because the opportunity for illus-trious achievement did not occur, but

during them all the nation, by its inherent resources and energy, pushed rapidly forward in a career of unparaileled prosperity and happiness unimpeded by executive crimes or blunders. Finally, during the critical and anxious years of the other three presidential terms the opportuity came to America and she gave to the world two chief magistrates whose character and deeds unrivated in human annuls, were crowned by

a devotion to country and mankind which en abled them to furnish an example of inde-pendence of personal advantage and of sel-fish love of power, of wealth and of title, either for themselves or their families, abso lutely unknown in the history of the world. By their administration of the presidency Washington and Lincoln made the great office, and the century whose completion we celebrate, forever illustrious.

Mr. Haves was followed by Senator Evarts. Mr. Hayes was followed by Senator Evarts, who spoke to "The Judiclary."
General Sherman was cheered when he rose to speak to "The Army and Navy," "Our Schools and Col, leges," was the next toast, to which Harvard's president, Charles W. Eliot, responded. Hon. James Russell Lowell had "Our Literature." Twolve toasts were sponded. Hon James Russell Lowell had "Our Literature." Twelve toasts were spoken to, and the hour was late when the most notable banquet of the times had

### OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 30.-Centennial day opened bright and pleasant. The early cars down town were loaded with people to see the various societies and military organizations marching to the churches to attend divine worship. At 8:30 a salute of thirteen guns was fired. This was the signal for the ringing of bells all over the city, and steamers. tugs and locomotives blew their whistles. Church services began at 9 o'clock. Governor Fifer and staff, in military uniform, wor shiped at Plymouth church. At 11 o'clock exercises were held in the public, private and parochial schools, and the scholars were addressed by prominent citizens, after which medals and prizes were distributed among them. At 12:30 a national salute of forty-two guns was fired. At 3 p. m. eight great mass meetings were held in the largest auditoriums in the city and in tents. The pro-grammes at all these meetings were identical, except as to the speakers, and consisted of patriotic instrumental and vocal music, the latter being rendered by choruses of from five hundred to eight hundred at each place, the reading of sages and letters, and the sages and letter sage of appropriate resolutions. Among the speakers was John M. Thurston, of Ne praska. This evening there were elaborate displays of fire-works in different sections of

A banquet was given at the Union League clnb, presided over by Judge Gresham.

Mr. Justice Harlan, responding to the teast, "Washington and the Constitution," reviewed the efforts of Washington to bring about a more perfect union of the people, his connection with the formation of the existing constitution and eulogized the character of the first president. After speaking at some length of the workings of the consti ution, etc., Justice Harlan closed as follows:
"While renewing this day our allegiance
the constitution of Washington let us not orget that the liberty for which our fathers ought is liberty secured and regulated by aw, not the liberty of mere license. There is no place in our American system for the unrestrained freedom that respects not the essential rights of life, liberty and property, but regards a government of law as inimical to the rights of man. This country opens wide its doors for the reception of the honest, industrious immigrant who desires to enjoy the blessings of our institutions and who assimilate with our people. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the foreign governments are throwing upon our shores and crowding our great cities with vast hordes of men who have no proper conception of the philosophy or spirit of American liberty. Recent investigations show coming to our land, in startling numbers, worthless characters, gathered from

the highways and byways of other countries, as well as criminals from foreign jails and penitentiaries, ail of whom will, in time, be invested with all the privileges at ballot box of sharing in the control, not only of the states, but of the nation. In view ative and naturalized may well ask whether the safety of our government, and the integ rity of our civilization are not seriously menaced by the presence here of so many that place no value upon the inestimab with or knowledge of our institutions. We can perform no better service for our coun its destiny shall not be bestowe upon those who are unworthy of it, Let us raise our voices in favor of such further enactments, constitutional and statutory, as may be necessary o guard an American civilization and keep

this country for all time under American control. Among the other toasts and speeches were "James Madison," responded to by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria; "Thomas Jefferson," by Hon. L. D. Thomas, of Indiana; "John Marshall," by Hon. Robert L. Lincoln; "Benja min Franklin," by Rev. C. C. Albertson "Henry Clay," by Hon. W. C. P. Brecken ridge, of Kentucky; "Alexander Hamilton," by Hon. J. L. Runnells; "Daniel Webster," by Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan; "Abraham Lincoln," by Hon, John M. Langston "Ulysses S. Grant," by Hon. J. M. Thurs

## ton, of Nebraska.

YANKTON, Dak., April 50 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. [-The centennial of Wash ington's inaugural was enthusiastically celo brated in Yankton. A large procession, including the county and city officers, militia, firemen, various societics, school children and citizens, paraded the streets. Addresses were made by distinguished local speakers at Turner ball, after which the large crowd dispersed. At 11 a.m. there were services at the Episcopal and Congregational churche suitable to the occasion, which were largel attended. To-night, Company E, a local or ganization, is giving a reception at Turner hall, which is being largely attended by the best people in the city and vicinity.

Sr. Louis, April 30.-Centennial duy was formally ushered in at 8 o'clock with a splute of 100 guns, while every bell in the city was ringing and every whistle in factory, mill and steambout were blown. At 9 o'clock services were held in many churches. The was the imposing military and civic parade this afternoon. There were sixteen divisions including the United States troops, militia, veterans, the fire and solice departments and many civic secieties. The parade was and was over five hours passing a given point. To-night a grand mass meeting was held at the Exposition building with appropriate exercises.

### At Cheyenne.

CHEVENNE, Wyo., April 30 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE The centennial of Washington's manguration has been ob served here in connection with Arbor day Public meetings with addresses devoted to the historical features of the day at the public school buildings. T has been general. A large number of tree have been set out around the churches have been set out around the ch school houses and private residences.

### At Sionx Falls.

Stoux Paties, Dak., April 30.- Special Telegram to THE BEEL | - The day was enthusnistically observed here. This afternoon there was a fine parade of military and civic societies and the fire department. gat the close, out-door nairesses were delivered Judge Palmer and Editor Caldwell. T evening a large audience gataered at the opera house to hear addresses by Histop Hare and S. E. Young.

#### No Western Representatives. New York, April 30.- | Special Telegram

to THE BEE !- If Nebruska was represented at the centenulal it was kept very quiet. Not a soul from the great Trans Missouri country was to be found in the parade to-day, and New Yorkers must think that section of the country is out of the United States. The few Omaha people in the city have evidently been in hiding all day.

#### At Philadelphia. PHILDELPHIA, April 20.—The contennial

was very quietly observed in this city. At

many churches there were commemorative services but no prearranged ceremony.

### At Boston.

Bosrox, April 30.-The day was quite extensively observed in Boston and neighboring towns. It was ushered in with the ring-ing of bells and salutes. Special services were held at many of the churches.

#### OBSERVANCES ABROAD. How the Day Was Celebrated In Various Cities of Europe.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, April 30.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The Washington centennary was celebrated yesterday in all the American churches of Paris. At the Episcopal church, in the avenue De L' Alma, the services were solemnized with great fervor. There was scarcely an American citizen in Paris yesterday who did not lift up his voice in praise and thanksgiving for the great benefits that have accrued to his country. At the church for English speaking Catholics, in the Avenue Hoche, the usual masses were offered up and the number of communicants was very great. The chief commemorative service was held this afternoon at the American church in the Rue de Berri. The solemn proceedings were timed to coincide with the uplifting of Americae hearts in the United States. The sacred edifice was beautifully decorated. In the chancel there were the choicest of flowers, and the majestic pulpit was covered with American flags. Among those present were Minister McLane, Major Rathbone, Consul-General Franklin, Lieutenant Murphy, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. A. A. Anderson, Dr. Thomas Evans, Dr. Cane, Mr. Van Bergen. Mr. and Mrs. Lequay, Mrs. Ingalls, Rev. Mr. Royce and Mrs. Thurber.

The musical portion of the services was admirably rendered by a select choir, M. Widor, the famous organist of St. Sulpice, presiding at the organ, aided by M. Koenig and M. Gesling. "My Country, 'tis of Thee," and "The Star Spangled Banner," were sung by the whole congregation. The Rev. Edward G. Thurber, D. D., after reading a passage from the holy scriptures, officially promulgated the decree of President Harrison appointing April 30 as a day of prayer and thanksgiving commemorative of George Washington, the first president of the United States. Dr. Thurber's brief address was very moving.

Mr. Robert McIsane, the American minister, then delivered an eloquent extempore address from the foot of the pulpit. He said that one hundred years had passed since Washington enabled those who lived to-day to form a cooler and more correct judgment, not only of events but of the workers who had figured in a century which had witnessed the growth of the American public from a period of protracted war until the situation to-day, when the United States had taken a position amongst the nations of the earth. The contrast was indeed great, and the event of to-day was a harvest song of thanksgiving. The verdict of history had put everybody in his true place, and especially Washington. The memory of great men had been well defined by a modern writer as the dowry of nations, and that of Washington must always be quoted in the schools of the youth. He may not have had transcendental abilities, but he had those great gifts which go to build up great nations and which had made him the glory of the United States.

### In Rome.

(Coppright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.) ROME, April 30 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-The centennial was celebrated to day at the American college with great success. Invitations had been sent out by the rector and a large number of sympathic guests sat down with the rector and students. The rector was supported on either side by the Bishop of Rochester, and Mr. Abbott Smith, prefect of the college, who read President Harrison's proclamation amidst great applause. Mgr. O'Connell proposed the toast of the day, which was responded to by Mgr. Macquaid, who made a very eloquent and masterly speech on the superiority of the American nation and institutions. He deplored the vast army system of Europe, which drained the lifeblood of the people. trasted the forced military service of the old world with the volunteer service of the United States, and showed that when occasion required the Americans could do more than play at being soldiers. The speaker paid a most graceful compliment to the recor for his personal uprightness and paternal kindness to the pupils. The speech abounded in witty sallies, and was several times ap-

plauded. Major Hentingdon responded for the army and navy of America, and rendered the al. ready cheerful proceedings still more gay by playful passage of arms with the bishop of Rochester, in which the bishop gained a vicory. At 4 o'clock the company dispersed.

### A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT

Fifty People Injured By Fire Works in Chicago. CHICAGO, April 30 .- While over one hunired thousand people were witnessing the

nyrotechnic display about the big Lake park, to night, a huge, serpentine fire work shot out through the dense mass, scorening and burning as it flew. It split he assembly into two wild and terrified mobs, which struggled and shoved, shricking and crying. The lurid light of the display showed the blanched faces of women, and the shricks of little children being trampled under foot were added to the deeper groans of maddened men. The police were powerless and were tossed about about like play things. No estimate can be made of the number injured, but is thought to be about fifty, some fatally.

#### SAMOAN CONFERENCE. Mr. Kasson Asks a Very Pertinent

Question. Bancin, April 30. The Berlin Tagbiatt. states that at the Samoan conference yesterday, Mr. Kasson, one of the American delegates asked whether a secret treat, exists between England and Germany to partition between them the Tonga and Spinoa islands. and that in reply both sir Edward Malet, the British ambassador, and Prince Bismarca categorically denied that such treaty ex-

#### A Big Jewelry Robbery. MONTREAL, April 20. - Special Telegram

to THE BEE. | Henry Phillips, ex-manager for John L. Sullivan, and Audy Malony, 2 Montreal sport, have been committed for trial for unlawfully possessing themselves of \$1.400 worth of jewelry belonging to a Toronto firm. George Von Reinholz, # traveling salesman for the firm, took the jeweiry to Montreal, jost it to Paillips in Maloney's gambling rooms, and fled New York, Buil was refused. Application for a wilt of babeas cerpus will be made to-mor-

#### Windsor Theater Destroyed. CHI Aco, April 30.—The Windsor theater on the North Side was destroyed by fire tonight: loss \$75,000. Three firemen were in